

THE ARIZONA MINER.

WEDNESDAY MAY 11, 1864.

THE next number of the MINER will be issued on Wednesday, May 25th.

THE Military express for Tucson, and the States, leaves this post this morning.

THE GOVERNOR has appointed Ezekiah Brooks, of Goodwin, and Charles Brindley, of La Paz, to be Notaries Public.

THE GOVERNOR of California has appointed Charles G. Johnson of La Paz, a Commissioner of Deeds for California, to reside in Arizona.

G. F. HOOPER & Co., whose advertisement will be found in another column, have a house at Fort Yuma, and one in San Francisco. They are a well known and respectable firm with whom our citizens can transact business with a knowledge that they will be fairly dealt by.

LORIN S. JENKS and George F. Cooler, reached this post on Monday evening, from the Lower Hassayampa. They report active preparations there for working the placer claims on a large scale. A town has been laid out in lower Walnut Grove, and several buildings erected.

COL. WOOLSEY's next expedition will not start until the 1st of June. It will number nearly two hundred men, and have fifty days provisions, transported by Miller's pack train, which has been offered for the purpose. The delay in starting is caused in waiting for that train to return from La Paz with the provisions.

WITH the removal of the post to Granite Creek, Rufus E. Farrington will return to his old ranch, and begin farming and gardening in good earnest. Forbes, Sheldon & Smith are putting in crops of various kinds, and we hear of planting upon other ranches, and probably enough will be sown this season to test the soil and climate, and guide operations for another year.

THE GOVERNOR, deeming it unnecessary to return to Fort Whipple until the census returns were completed, has been upon a trip to Tubac, the Cerro Colorado Mine, Calabazas, the Patagonia Mine, Old Fort Buchanan, and the Senoita Valley; also, with Assistant Inspector General Davis, to the Mount Graham district, and the site of old Fort Breckinridge, where we hear that a post is likely to be established. He is expected here at an early day.

CAPTAIN WALKER and Elijah M. Smith, Esq., left for San Francisco, via La Paz, to which point they would accompany Miller's train, on the 3rd. The reputation enjoyed by these gentlemen as careful and intelligent explorers; their familiarity with and entire confidence in the new mines, and their acquaintance in California, will enable them to render efficient service in making known the inducements here offered the settler and capitalist. Their visit must be a decided benefit to the Territory, and we shall be surprised if it does not result in attracting the attention of influential men to the quartz lodes, which we believe, have only to be properly opened to abundantly establish their great value.

ALMON GAGE, Esq., United States District Attorney for Arizona, left Fort Whipple, for Tucson, on the 4th. He will attend Judge Howell's Court there on the last Tuesday in this month, and then go to La Paz to be present at Judge Allyn's first term. Mr. Gage is an energetic and practical man. He will vigilantly and vigorously defend the General Government in its legal interests here. Mr. Gage was accompanied to Tucson by Surveyor General Bashford, who will proceed from there to the states. By the action of Congress, elsewhere referred to, he is left without official connection with the Territory, but we believe it is his intention to return here, with his family, and to engage in business pursuits.

ENCOURAGING.—The Santa Fe Gazette, thus compliments our paper:

THE ARIZONA MINER.—We welcome the first number of this handsomely gotten up and ably edited paper to our exchange list. It is published at Fort Whipple, Arizona, by Mr. T. A. Hand and will be an able and, we have no doubt, a fair exponent of the interests of the young and promising Territory. We wish it abundant success.

The Rio Abajo Press also has a good word:

We have received the first number of the ARIZONA MINER, which we add to our exchange list with pleasure. It is a neatly printed, well gotten up sheet, published at Fort Whipple by Tisdale A. Hand, and it and the Press will go "HANDS-ALL-ROUND" for anything that may be for the mutual interest of both Territories.

Hope you will, but don't ask us to take the Navajos?

THE MILITARY EXPRESS from Tucson and the States, reached Fort Whipple on the 3d inst. We have New York papers to March 26th, and the Denver journals to April 6th. There is no news of importance.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. McDougall of California, had introduced the following joint resolution:

RESOLVED, That the occupation of Mexico, or any part thereof, by the Emperor of France, or by the person indicated by him as Emperor of Mexico, is an offence to the people of the Republic of the United States of America.

RESOLVED, That the movements of the Government of France and the threatened movements of an Emperor improvised by the Emperor of France, demand of this Government, and insist upon war.

In the House, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on ways and Means, reported a bill to establish an assay office in Nevada and one in Oregon.

The telegraph line from San Francisco to Oregon is now completed. It is designed to continue this line up the western coast of the continent, across into Asia and through St. Petersburg to London.

The California Union State Convention met on March 25th, and unanimously adopted a resolution praising the National Administration, declaring Lincoln the first choice for the next President, and indorsing the California delegation, in Congress.

A separate resolution in memory of the Rev. T. Starr King was adopted by a standing vote all the members rising from their seats in silence.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, is to occupy the pulpit in San Francisco, vacated by the death of Mr. King, for six months.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., lately died in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The returns of the great Sanitary Fair in that city in February, amounted to \$400,000.

AFFAIRS ON THE COLORADO.—From Deputy Marshal Phillips, who returned to Fort Whipple a few days since, with the census returns of the Colorado district, we gather several items of general interest.

Boats are now running from the mouth of the river as high up as La Paz. They reach the latter place about three times a month. A new boat, owned and freighted by Captain Trueworthy, was reported at the mouth of the river.

Business at Arizona City and La Paz is not overly brisk, though a large emigration is expected from California, by those places, during the Spring and Summer. Heavy stocks of goods were accumulated at both points. Flour is selling for \$12 at La Paz. The miners along the river are in good spirits. Several new towns have been started. Laguna, Patoto, and Mineral City, are all on the river, between Arizona City and La Paz.

The San Francisco Mining District, which includes Fort Mohave, is attracting especial attention. T. Scott Stewart, Esq., of Philadelphia, who lately arrived there with a number of enterprising Pennsylvanians, has been made Recorder of the District. The lodes are well defined and traceable for a long distance. Several quartz mills are to be erected at once. Captain Atchison, commanding at Fort Mohave, has permitted his men (Co. of California Vols.) to devote some time to prospecting, and they have accumulated a great number of feet, and are sanguine of pecuniary independence.

Above Fort Mohave, at Hardy's Landing, and at El Dorado Canon, there is a considerable population mostly from New England and the Middle States. The lodes thereabouts are considered very rich.

The condition of the Mohave Indians is bad. The failure of their crops last year has deprived them of bread, and they are living on roots, and have in several cases, stolen animals. One, caught and punished by Captain Atchison, protested that he stole from no hostile disposition, but simply to keep from starvation.

Mr. Phillips returned from La Paz to Antelope by the Ehrenberg road. He confirms the reports as to its excellence in every particular excepting water. There is a stretch of seventy miles without that essential to travel. There was a fair prospect of obtaining water at Abby's well, which would reduce the distance to fifty miles. It is thought that if that well, and others are not a success, that a deviation of some miles from the present line of the road, to the south, will take it through a country more favorable for water. If wells cannot be relied upon, the people of La Paz and Antelope should try this new route at once. It is of vital importance that a feasible road for trains should be found between those two points.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.—The Hon. Caleb Lyon, of New York, poet, traveller, antiquarian, and jolly good fellow, has been unanimously confirmed as Governor of Idaho. We congratulate the people of that new and thriving Territory (despite the cold-shoulder of Colorado) upon their good fortune. Mr. Lyon has brains, energy, principle, and a large soul. He will labor with enthusiasm and success in his new and important field, and add an interesting and creditable chapter to his already eventful life.

THE CENSUS.—The returns of the census in this District, taken by Rev. Mr. Read, and in the Colorado River District, taken by Deputy Marshal Phillips, were received some days since. The Governor will probably bring those from below the Gila, and it is not improbable that we may announce the appointments of civil officers in each District, and the call for an election of members of the Legislature, and the other officers provided by the Organic Act, in our next issue.

THE NAVAJOS.—The best possible comment upon General Carleton's policy with these savages, and its great results, is found in the proclamation of Governor Connelly, of New Mexico, dated March 23rd.

It announces that nearly six thousand of the Navajos are already upon the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, or on the road to that point. The remainder of the tribe are fast coming in, and within a few days, or weeks, at most, not one of the band will be at large in any part of the Territory west of the Rio Grande. In view of this gratifying state of affairs, the Governor appointed the 7th of April as a day of thanksgiving and praise for deliverance from the evils which have so long afflicted the people of New Mexico. They certainly have cause for rejoicing.

EMIGRATION.—The evil stories of returned adventurers, who should never have come here, have not stopped emigration. Within a few days a number of sturdy and intelligent mechanics, mostly from Denver, have arrived here. They report two other companies of Coloradians close behind. We also hear of a considerable emigration from California and New Mexico. "There's a good time coming boys, wait a little longer."

THE WOOLSEY EXPEDITION.

The size of our columns prevents our giving more than half of Mr. Henry Clifton's account of the Woolsey Expedition, in our present number.—Ed.

A party of about an hundred miners left Col. King S. Woolsey's Agua Fria Ranch, at ten o'clock on the night of March 29th, for a campaign against the Apaches. Each man had one pack animal and ten days rations. Twenty of the party remained at the Ranch until the next day, to bring the balance of the animals and provisions, and make easy drives, to connect with us on the head-waters of the Agua Fria or Rio Verde, whilst the first party pushed on in a southerly direction, to the Black Canon, and attacked some rancherias in that locality. Our road led due east, across a low range of granite hills, densely covered with oak brush, and the night being very dark, it was impossible to keep the dim trail. At 2 o'clock in the morning we camped to wait for daylight, having travelled only three or four miles. At sunrise we packed up, and went down to Cotton-wood Springs, two miles further, where we cooked breakfast, and then changed our course to a more southerly one, and reached the east branch of the Agua Fria early in the afternoon, where we stopped until dark to rest our animals. Our road for the most part of the day, had been through a volcanic formation of black lava, which entirely hid all signs of mineral, if any existed. At dark we started on, having scouts in advance to keep a sharp look-out for Indians. Arriving at a fine stream of water about 11 o'clock, the Colonel gave the order to camp, as he wished to take a look at the surrounding country by daylight. This stream we called Ash Creek, on account of the abundance of fine ash timber that grew on its banks. The creek, at this place, is some ten feet in width, and crossed by innumerable beaver dams, making it quite deep. We caught some very fine fish, of the same species as are found in the waters flowing into the Colorado and Gila. The soil is of an ashy, or very light character, and thickly covered with a fine quality of grass.

Finding no Indian signs, we started at ten p. m., still keeping a south-easterly course; when some five or six miles from camp, while waiting on the crest of a ridge for the return of the scouts, I found several rare species of the garlic family, which were very palatable; also an abundance of clover. I drew the attention of several of the party to the fact, and they testified that it was the first clover they had seen in the Territory. The scouts returning, reported having found some fresh Indian signs, and also a running stream, about a mile in advance. We descended carefully to the creek, and made a halt there for a couple of hours, whilst a party scoured the surrounding country. We called this Cane Creek, there being an immense amount of cane-grass growing along its banks. This cane is used by the Indian for making arrows, on account of its lightness, and its being so very straight. Finding no Indians at this place, we crossed over a low ridge to another creek, which we called Aliso Creek; both Aliso and Cane Creeks undoubtedly empty into the Agua Fria, at a point below where we crossed it. At Aliso Creek we found some deserted wigwams, the only signs of Indians having inhabited that portion of the country. Bearing in a more southerly direction until dark, we arrived within fifteen or sixteen miles of where we supposed there were some Indians living, and finding sufficient water in a canon, we halted to rest and eat.

Col. Woolsey wished to make a forced march that night, and surprise the Indians, or at least find their whereabouts before daybreak, so as to attack them with success. We prepared some supper and lay down to rest. At ten o'clock, forty-five of us were called, and immediately prepared for the march. We left camp as silently as possible, travelling in Indian file for half or three-quarters of an hour, when a halt was made and the party divided into three companies, and each company into two platoons or squads. The

companies were called A, B, and C, and the squads number 1 and 2.

The Colonel with company A, kept off in an easterly course, company C to the south-west, company B, bringing up the centre. The companies marched at a distance of a mile or more from each other. In that order we continued until 9 o'clock in the morning, before we discovered the rancheria. Company B was in the canon below the rancheria, and consequently nearer to it than company C, while company A was farther off, on the left, and out of the fight altogether. The boys of company B succeeded getting within very good rifle-shot distance before they were discovered, when they charged upon the red-skins, first firing their rifles, and then rushing upon them pistols in hand. The Indians made but a faint show of resistance, and soon took to their heels, running up the canon, where company C was stationed, and were duly received by them, an Indian falling at nearly every shot, though he would usually get up and scamper off. The vagabonds can carry off an immense quantity of lead. After the fight was over, we commenced hunting through the brush to see how many we had bagged. Fourteen had been killed, and there must have been a number badly wounded. We named this place Squaw canon. We found about a thousand arrow-points ready for use, and a large amount of muscal prepared for roasting, which we destroyed. We also found some horse and jackass tails, and raw hides, the brands on which were recognized by many of the party. One piece belonged to a large American bull, owned by Col. Woolsey, and brought from his ranch on the Gila, to the Agua Fria. There were some eighteen wigwams in all, and the majority of the Indians that lived at this rancheria must have been off on a thieving expedition.

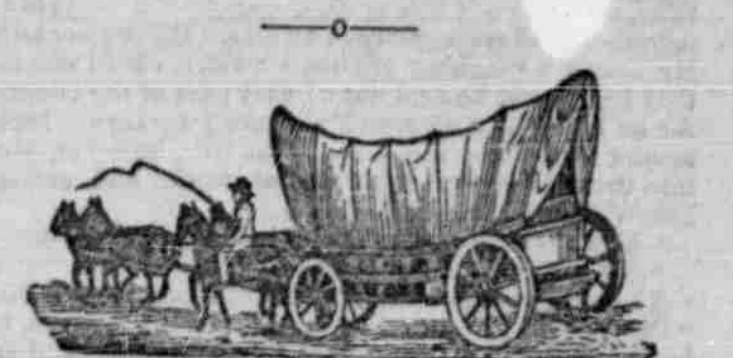
We reached camp before dark, hungry and tired, but satisfied with our raid to Squaw canon, having killed so many Indians, and not a man of our party hurt. We were disappointed, however, in not meeting a party of the Maricopas that were to join us in this vicinity.

At an early hour the next morning we retraced our steps towards the Agua Fria, to meet our pack train. At noon, while taking a lunch at Cane Creek, Artemus Ingalls, one of our party, came into camp with two arrow wounds, one in the back, and the other in the right shoulder. They were not dangerous, and he has about recovered from them. Ingalls left camp in the morning with a party of some eight or ten for the purpose of hunting deer and antelope; being fatigued, he separated from the party and struck out for the trail. When coming round a rocky point, about a mile from Cane Creek, he was waylaid by a party of Indians, first receiving a shot in the back, and as he wheeled around to face them, another in the shoulder. He concluded to get into camp as quickly as possible; his hat was blown off, or shot off, he does not know which, but did not wait to pick it up, and came into camp at railroad speed. Dr. Alsop gave him prompt medical attendance.

The California State Telegraph Company has purchased, at cost, the material recently employed to build an independent telegraph to Washoe, and will use it to finish a new line of their own over the same route. Before the purchase was consummated the State Company had already completed their line from San Francisco fifteen miles beyond Sacramento. It will be finished to Washoe early in the spring, as soon as the snow is sufficiently off the mountains to permit work.

We take the above from a California paper as suggestive of what may soon be enjoyed here, if the Apaches are effectually whipped. An extension of the telegraph from Los Angeles to the capital, wherever it may be, would be attended with comparatively little labor and expense, and would put us in communication with the whole world.

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